Software Technology Parks (STPs), establishing Media Lab Asia, spread of Internet and IT enabled services.

(c) Indian IT software and services companies making vigorous efforts to tap/exploit/consolidate the alternative markets like Europe, Singapore & Japan.

Institutions under IT Ministry

1291. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of institutions that come under his Ministry; and

(b) the duties and responsibility of such institutions for the development of IT Industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The institutions under Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) fall in three broad categories;

(a) Attached Offices (Two)

(b) Autonomous Societies (Fourteen)

(c) Public Sector Undertakings (Three)

Detailed allocation of responsibilities of various organizations is as follows:

A. Attached Offices

(i) **Standardisation Testing & Quality Certification (STQC), New Delhi**

Standardisation Testing & Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate is a premier institution in the country dedicated to provide Total Quality Solutions to the Indian Electronics and IT Industry. Under STQC, there is a network of 15 Laboratories located all over the country. STQC services include Testing and Calibration of electronic products. Certification (as per ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 Standards), IT Standards, Testing and Quality Assurance of Software, Training & Certification in Information Security

Management etc. It also provides training in various aspects of quality management.

(ii) National Information Centre (NIC), New Delhi

NIC (an attached office of MIT) is primarily to provide computer based informatics services, for decision support to Govt. offices/ bodies at national, state and district level. NIC offers network services over C-band and Ku-band and VSATs, Wireless Metropolitan Area Networks and LANs with NICNET gateway for internet resoruces, facilitating informatics services for decentralized planning, e-Governance, improvement in government services, and wider transparency of national and local Governments. NIC implements IT projects in collaboration with the Central and State Govts. in the area of (a) Centrally sponsored schemes and Central sector schemes, (b) State sector and state sponsored projects, (c) District Administration sponscred projects.

NIC has 32 State/UT units, 550 District Informations Centres. NIC is in the process of setting up of Informatics Centres in the newly created 3 States of Chattisgarh, Uttranchal and Jharkhand.

NICSI (A Section 25 Company under Company's Act): It is Section 25 Company mainly to promote utilization of Information technology, computer communication network, informatics, development of services, technologies, supplement developments by NIC, promote value added computer and computer communication services etc.

B. Autonomous Societies

(i) Software Technology Park of India, New Delhi (STPI)

Software Technolgy Parks (STP) is a 100% export oriented scheme for the development and export of computer software using communication links or physical media and including export of professional services. This scheme is unique in its nature as it focuses on one product/sector, i.e. computer software. The scheme integrates the concept of 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) of the Government of India and the concept of Science Parks/Technology Parks as operating elsewhere in the World. There are 19 Centres set up by STPI at Pune, Bangalore,

Bhubaneshwar,   Hyderabad,   Noida,   Gandhinagar, Thiruvananthapuram, Mohali/Chandigarh, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Mysore, Manipal, Coimbatore, Indore, Vizag, Srinagar and Guwahati.

(ii) Electronics Research & Development Centre of India, New Delhi (ER&DCI)

The duties and responsibilities of ER&DCI are as under:

* To initiate R&D programme in selected areas in line with the National Technology Development initiatives of Government of India.

* To undertake application-oriented core R&D work which are later translated into sponsored projects for industry/user agencies.

* Human resource development in High-tech Software and Hardware Technology.

There are three centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Kolkata and Noida.

(iii) Centre for Electronics Design & Technology of India, New Delhi (CEDTI)

CEDTI have presently 8 Centres located at Aurangabad, Calicut, Gorakhpur, Imphal, Srinagar (with its Extension Centre at Jammu), Mohali, Tezpur, Aizwal. CEDTI Centre at Aizwal has come into operation from April 2001 only.

The main objective of the Society is to create trained manpower in Electronics Design and Technology, Information Technology, Manufacturing Technology, Maintenance Engineering and Entrepreneurship Development by offering both short-term & long-term formal courses.

Apart from the above, CEDTI is providing training in IT through its various courses offered by its centres and also through Authorised Training Centres under Central Franchising Scheme.

(iv) Society for Electronics Test Engineering, New Delhi (SETE)

The duties and responsibilities of SETE are to impart practice

oriented training system in order to develop skilled manpower in the area of electronics and allied fields.

The Centre for Electronics Test Engineering (CETEs) established under SETE provide services in Metrology, Electronics Manufacturing Technology, Industrial Automation etc. In addition to these, training courses with following titles are also conducted for IT professions:

— Capability Maturity Model for Software Industry
— Networking
— Software Project Management
— ISO 9000 for Software Industry.

(v) DOEACC, New Delhi

DOEACC Society is implementing a joint Scheme of Ministry of Information Technology and All India Council for Technical Education to generate qualified manpower in the area of Information Technology by utilizing the resource/infrastructure available with the institutions/organisations in the non-formal sector of computer education.

The objective of the Scheme is to develop quality manpower in IT by utilising the expertise available with the non-formal computer training institutes. Computer training institutes/organisations in the non-formal sector, subject to meeting well defined norms and criteria, are granted accreditation for conducting specified level of courses ranging from 'O', Foundation level, 'A' an Advanced Diploma, 'B' an MCA and to 'C' and M. Tech level in computers.

(vi) Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, (CLCR)

The Centre for Liquid Crystal Research has been set up as, a registered society to function as Centre for Excellence in the area of science & technology of Liquid Crystals. The main responsibilities of the centre include undertaking development/promotion in every possible and conceivable manner advanced research and also undertaking development of new products in the area Liquid Crystals Displays

(vii) Education and Research Network, New Delhi (ERNET) India

ERNET India has been set up as an autonomous society under Ministry of Information Technology in January 1998. It is a nodal agency to provide Internet Connectivity and content to the education and research institutions in the country. It aims to serve as a vehicle for distance learning and applications like digital library.

(viii) National Centre for Software Technology, Mumbai (NCST)

The duties and responsibilities of NCST are to support Indian Industry and Business in the computer field through R&D, education training, Design and implementation of Software, computer systems and networks, consultancy etc. In addition to set up and operate software promotion centres, which will provide access to software development environments, software and related computing facilities to industry, software development groups and major users of software.

(ix) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune (C-DAC)

Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) is an autonomous scientific society under the Mmistry of Information Technology. C-DAC was set up as India's national initiative to build capability and develop self-reliance in the area of high performance computing, and of technologies and solutions for science and engineering fields.

The activities of C-DAC currently includes:

(i) Development and deployment of high performance computing systems (Super Computer) based on parallel processing technology for addressing compute intensive scientific and business application requirements;

(ii) Multi-media and multi-lingual computing technologies for enabling to work on computers in Indian languages;

(iii) Development and deployment of IT based solutions for various economic sector using contemporary technologies; and

(iv) Develop skilled manpower in the area.

(x) Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering & Research (SAMEER): Mumbai & Chennai

Its main objectives are to contribute to the growth of Science and Technology of microwave electronics and allied areas through intensive research, design, development, training of manpower and setting up of facilities for national progress.

It also encourages and promotes the development and progress of microwave electronics for self-reliance in the country and for advancement of the state of art in microwave electronics through scientific research and development, education, commercial and industrial applications and wider utilization of microwave technology and products.

It also develops the technology in national interest and make available prototypes and limited quantities of professional grade products (1) that are of advanced state of technology, (2) that serve as import substitutions leading to deduction of undesirable foreign dependence, (3) for which intensive R&D capability is needed, (4) which are needed in small quantity and are not commercially available readily, (5) which are of strategic importance, (6) which are in initial stages of development and usage before large scale builds up, (7) for which the know how from other R&D units can be taken and extended from their specific applications to broad range applications, (8) which are in the nature of spares of important systems not likely to be available due to strategic reasons for discontinued types.

(xi) Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune

The broad objectives are:

   (i)   To establish technology upto pilot scale and transfer the same to industry

   (ii) To explore market for selected materials having natural resources in the country

   (iii) To provide service to industry in the form of materials characteristics, problem solving and technical consultancy.

It has Centres as Hyderabad and Thrissur.

(xii) Electronics & Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi (ESC)

The broad objectives are:

(i)   To support, protect, maintain increase and promote the exports of electronics goods, computer software and related services and promote and develop use of electronics in other products by such methods as may be deemed necessary.

(ii)   To keep in constant communication with Chambers of Commerce or other Mercantile and Public Bodies throughout the World with a view of taking appropriate and necessary measures for maintaining or increasing the exports of electronics goods and software.

(iii)   To enunciate just and equitable principals to govern the trade in electronics goods and software and to set up a code or code of practices for the general guidance of manufacturers, traders, and exporters of electronics goods and software and further to simplify transactions relating to export of electronic goods and software.

(iv)   To advice or represent to Government Local Authorities and Public Bodies on the policies and other measures relating to exports.

(xiii) Regional Computer Centre, Chandigarh (RCC)

The major duties and responsibilities of the centre are to provide training, consultancy, undertake software development projects and turnkey projects in the area of information technology mainly in Northern Region.

(xiv) Regional Computer Centre, Kolkata (RCC)

The major duties and responsibilities of the centre are to provide training, consultancy, undertake software development projects and turn-key projects in the area of information technology mainly in Eastern Region. It has set up an Engineering College called Regional Computer Centre Institute of Information Technology, Kolkata (in collaboration with Govt. of West Bengal) affiliated to University of Kalyani, West Bengal. It is offering four-year Degree Course in Information Technology in Computer Science.

C. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

1. CMC Ltd.:

The aim of the company is to offer Information Technology solutions and services to improve competitiveness of customers through maintenance, system integration, networking, software development and education and training. Application of Information Technology in various sectors of economy through turn key projects, systems consultancy, systems engineering and other services.

2. Semiconductor Complex Ltd.:

The company is operating in the field of micro-electronics and is primarily engaged in design, development and manufacture of Vary Large Scale Integrated Circuits (VLSIs) and VLSI based systems and sub-systems.

3. ET & T Ltd.:

The company has since been closed. However, the activity relating to Computer Education and Training is being continued by the company.

Human flesh through websites

†1292. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "website ke jariya bhi parosa ja raha hai manav mans" and "Manav mans vyavsaya ko kanuni jama pahanana chahti hai campaniyan" published in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated the 2nd and 3rd, 2001; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to discontinue these kinds of Internet websites; if so, the action taken; if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.